

M 2823

Illinois and Lincoln







View of State Capitol Grounds—Centennial Memorial Building in Background

Illinois and Lincoln

Historical Sketches and Pictures of Illinois Capitols

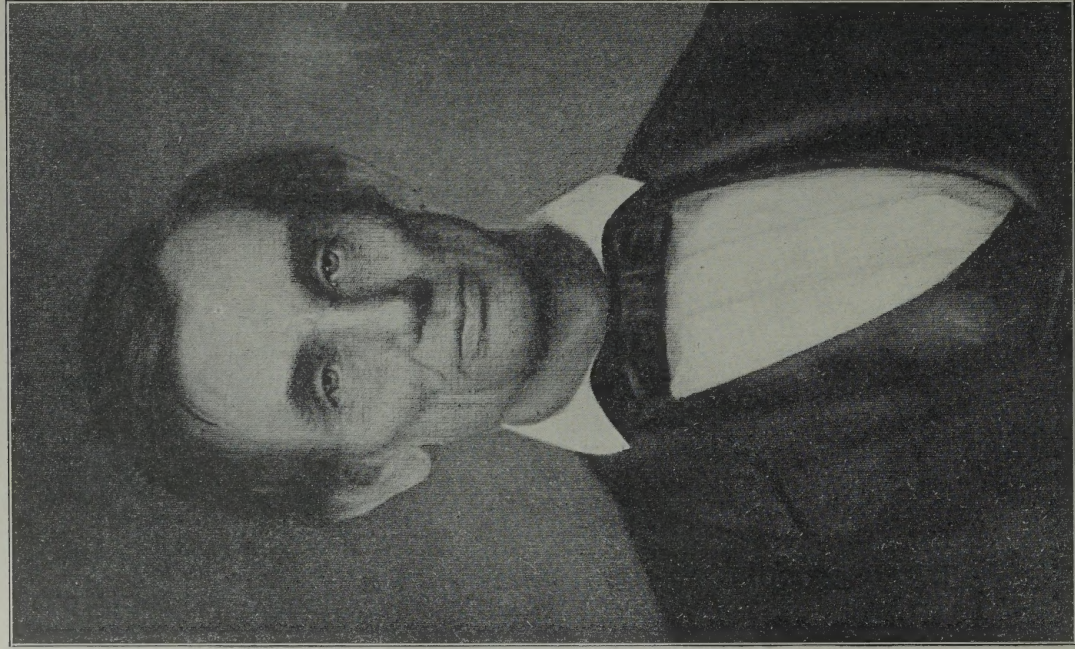
Public Buildings

Lincoln in Springfield

Governors of Illinois



PREPARED BY
M. B. WOOLSEY



Abraham Lincoln in 1860

Abraham Lincoln.

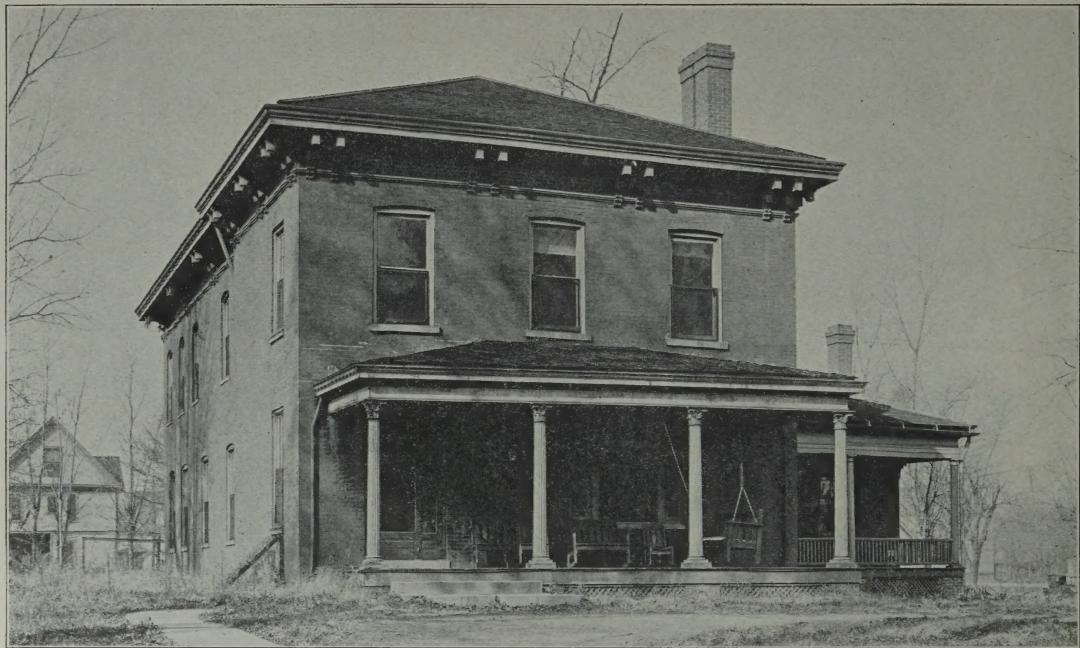
Photograph of an original painting from life by George F. Wright shortly after Mr. Lincoln was notified of his nomination for President of the United States by the Republican Party in 1860.



Lincoln Homestead, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, Ill.

Lincoln Homestead.

The Lincoln home is situated on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, Springfield, and so far as known is the only piece of real property ever owned by Mr. Lincoln. With its antique furniture and relics, many of them just as Lincoln left them, it is Springfield's most historic dwelling and is visited annually by over twenty thousand people. It was built in 1839 and was purchased in 1844 by Mr. Lincoln. The frame and floors are of oak, the laths are of hickory split by hand; the doors, door frames, window frames and weather-boarding are of American Walnut. Originally the building was only one and one-half stories high. It is said that Mrs. Lincoln wanted the rooms on the second floor full height and, after discussing the plans with Mr. Lincoln for some time, took the matter in her own hands and during his absence carried the plan to completion.



The Edwards Home
[6]

The Edwards Home.

Of the many homes in Springfield which were the scenes of social gaiety during the time when Lincoln made his home in Springfield, there was one, a red brick, standing where now stands the Centennial Building, which in importance in a historical way was second only to the Lincoln Home.

Here Lincoln met, courted and on November 4, 1842, married Miss Mary Todd, a belle of Kentucky who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Edwards. After the death of her immortal husband, Mrs. Lincoln made this her home until her death, July 16, 1882.



The Room in Which Lincoln Was Married

Where Lincoln Was Married.

The room in the Edwards Home where Lincoln received Miss Mary Todd as his bride was the large first floor parlor in the front and toward the north. The couple are said to have met in front of the fire-place, where Rev. Charles Dresser performed the wedding ceremony.



Lincoln's Tomb

The Lincoln Tomb.

The Lincoln Tomb, an imposing edifice which rises from a picturesque eminence in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, is the Mecca annually of thousands of visitors from all parts of the civilized world.

On May 11, 1865, the "Lincoln Monument Association" was formed and Springfield, Illinois, having been Lincoln's home, was selected as the location for the monument or tomb. The money was raised by state appropriations and private subscriptions. Illinois gave \$77,000, New York \$10,000, Missouri \$1,000, Nevada \$500, Soldiers and Sailors \$27,000, and sixty thousand Sunday School children contributed \$22,000. Private subscriptions were made by the friends of the assassinated President, making a total of \$200,000. Ground was broken on September 10, 1869, and construction went on from that time until October 15, 1874, when the monument was formally dedicated. President Grant was present and delivered a short eulogy on Lincoln at the tomb. Governor Oglesby was the orator of the day.

An American sculptor, Larkin G. Meade, designed the structure. Quincy granite was used as the exterior, brick being used as reinforcement. The base is seventy-two and one-half feet square and fifteen feet ten inches high. On this is built the obelisk, rising one hundred and twenty-eight feet in the air. At the angles of the obelisk are four pedestals twelve and a half feet high, which support imposing groups of statuary representing the four branches of the national service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy. A square pedestal seven feet high stands at the south side of the obelisk and supports a statue of Lincoln which looks down upon all who enter Memorial Hall.

On the north side of the base is a projection, semi-circular in form, which forms the vestibule of the crypts in which are contained the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln and their sons. A similar projection on the south side is used as Memorial Hall. The vestibule on the north contains the sarcophagus in which Lincoln's body lay from 1874 until September 26, 1901, when the Emancipator's remains were placed in a cemented vault directly underneath the marble casket in which they formerly reposed.

On May 18, 1895, the Illinois General Assembly, by special Act, accepted the transfer from the "Lincoln Monument Association" to the State of Illinois. When the monument began to show signs of decay in 1899, Governor John R. Tanner recommended that an appropriation be made to repair and preserve the structure. The Forty-first General Assembly appropriated \$100,000, and the task of rebuilding was begun November 11, 1899. The bodies of Lincoln and his family were removed, temporarily, to vaults constructed to receive them during reconstruction. On June 1, 1901, the work of rebuilding was completed and the bodies were placed in their last resting place. The body of Mr. Lincoln was placed in a concrete vault thirteen feet below the floor of the crypt in which lie the remains of the rest of his family.

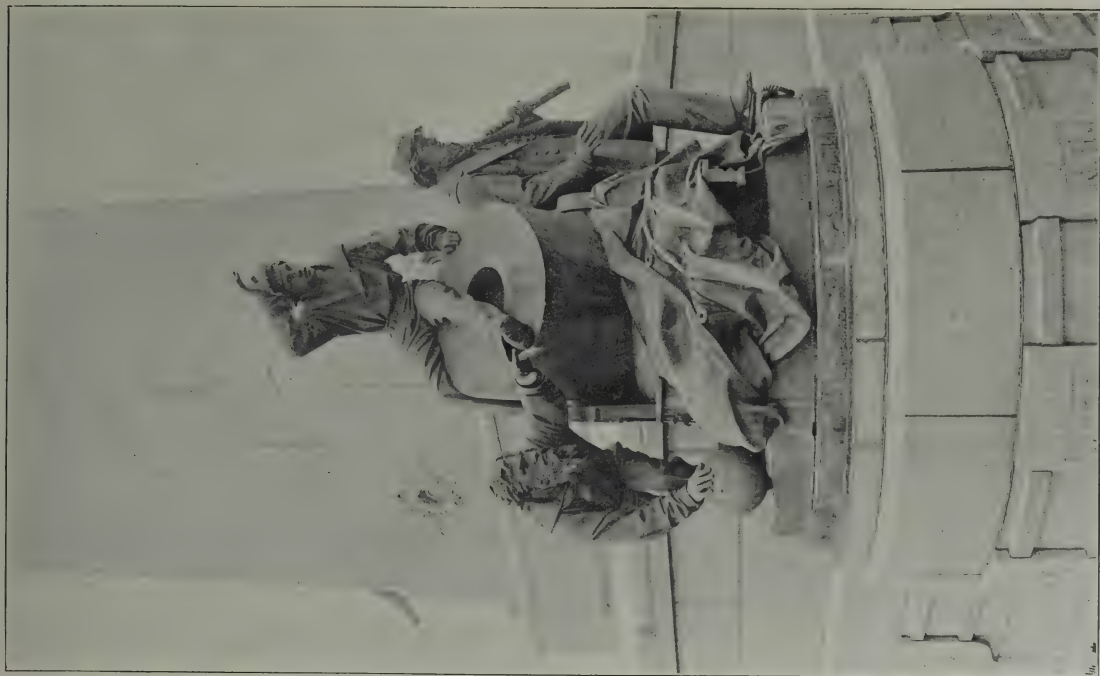


Representing the Infantry



Representing the Artillery





Representing the Navy



Memorial Hall at the Tomb.

Illinois Capitols



House Owned by George Fisher, Kaskaskia
[18]

Illinois' First State Capital.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state in 1818, Kaskaskia was the territorial capital. The two sessions of the first General Assembly evidently were held in three rooms in a house owned by George Fisher, as the journal of the second session on March 29, 1819, shows that there were appropriated to George Fisher for the use of three rooms of his house during "the present and preceding sessions," \$4.00 per day, also for the use of one room during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, \$2.00 per day.

The house—a picture of which appears on the opposite page—was two stories high, built of brick, said to have been the first brick house in the state. The brick were made at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and transported down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Kaskaskia.



Illinois' Second Capitol, Vandalia

Illinois' First Capitol Building.

On October 12, 1818, the General Assembly petitioned Congress to donate from one to four sections of land on the banks of the Kaskaskia River for a Capitol site, and on March 30th, the following year, five commissioners were appointed to select the site.

The commissioners located the Capitol at what was then known as "Reeve's Bluff" on the Kaskaskia River, about eighty miles above the town of Kaskaskia, and named the place Vandalia. The construction of a Capitol having been authorized, work began at once, and on December 4, 1820, the first session of the second General Assembly was convened, in the first state-owned Capitol. Writers have described it as "a plain two-story wooden building." On the first floor was the hall and stairway, and one room used by the House of Representatives, the two rooms on the second floor were used by the Senate and the Council of Revision. This building on December 9, 1823, caught fire and was destroyed.

Second Capitol Building.

The second Capitol was built the following year at a cost of \$15,000. It was a large, roomy structure, two stories in height, housing the state offices as well as the General Assembly until 1836.



Illinois' Third Capitol, Vandalia

The Third Capitol.

In 1833 there took definite shape a sentiment favoring the removal of the capital from Vandalia. On February 5th of that year the General Assembly passed an Act providing for the taking of a vote on the question. Six sites were voted on with the following result: The geographical center of the State 790 votes, Jacksonville 273, Springfield 7,075, Peoria 423, Alton 8,157 and Vandalia 7,730. For some reason the returns were never officially canvassed nor the result announced.

Vandalia citizens fearful that they would lose the capital and seeking to meet the arguments that a new Capitol was needed, decided to take advantage of the failure to declare the official result of the election and build a new Capitol, and so during the recess of the General Assembly in the summer of 1836 they tore down the old Capitol which had been built in 1824 and built upon their own responsibility, a new (the third) Capitol at a cost of \$16,000.

If the citizens of Vandalia sought to settle the removal issue, by presenting the state with a new state house, they were doomed to disappointment, for the General Assembly, on February 28, 1837, met in joint session and on the fourth ballot selected Springfield as the permanent capital.

The last session of the General Assembly to meet in Vandalia was convened on December 3, 1838, and on the 16th of February the following spring passed an Act conveying the practically new Capitol to Fayette County and Vandalia, with the stipulation that the west half should be used as a court house and the east half for school purposes. The building was so used until 1857. In 1858-9 Fayette County expended \$50,000 in remodeling the structure. The interior was re-arranged, large porticos were added to the north and south, supported by massive brick pillars.



Illinois' Fourth Capitol, Springfield
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The Fourth Capitol.

On March 3, 1837, the General Assembly supplemented the Act of February 28th of that year, providing for the removal of the Capital to Springfield with an Act which authorized the Sangamon County Commissioners to convey to the state the site known as the Public Square in Springfield. The site contained two and one-half acres. At the same time a Board of State House Commissioners was named to supervise the building of a new Capitol. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated and to this amount the citizens of Sangamon County and Springfield added a like amount. With this combination fund, the construction of the new Capitol was started. Three hundred dollars was offered as a premium for the best plans for the new state house; of this J. F. Rague of Springfield received \$200, and Mr. Singleton of St. Louis received \$100. Mr. Rague was retained as supervising architect at a salary of \$1,000 per year.

The cornerstone was laid on the fourth of July the same year. The stone for the building was quarried eight or nine miles from Springfield along Sugar Creek and hauled on wagons pulled by ten or twelve yoke of oxen. When completed, the building was said to be one of the finest examples of Grecian architecture in this country.

The General Assembly met in the new building in December, 1840. The building, however, was not finished until 1853, about sixteen years after the cornerstone was laid.

The Capitol was two stories high with a north and south entrance. In the center was the stairway to the second floor. On the first floor on the west side of the lobby were the offices of the Auditor, the Secretary of State, and the



Louis L. Emmerson, Custodian of Capitol and Grounds

State Library; to the east of the lobby were the Treasurer, the Supreme Court Chamber and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Law Library. On the second floor, the entire west side was used by the House of Representatives. The Senate Chamber occupied about one-half of the east side. The Governor's office was across the hall from the Senate Chamber.

Here Abraham Lincoln served as a member of the General Assembly and tried cases before the Supreme Court. It was in the House of Representatives on the evening of June 16, 1858, that he made his famous "house divided against itself" speech, in which he said, shortly after the commencement of his address, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect that it will cease to be divided."

Here on May 4, 1865, the remains of the assassinated President lay in state immediately in front of the Speaker's rostrum. Press accounts of the time state that twenty-five thousand people passed in line to view them that day.

This building was occupied by the county officials in the same condition as when used as a State Capitol until it was remodeled in 1899-1901. The building was raised off its foundation and a new first story was built, making it three stories in height instead of two. Two entrances, a new roof and a dome were added at a cost of approximately \$170,000.



Present Capitol 1890
[28]

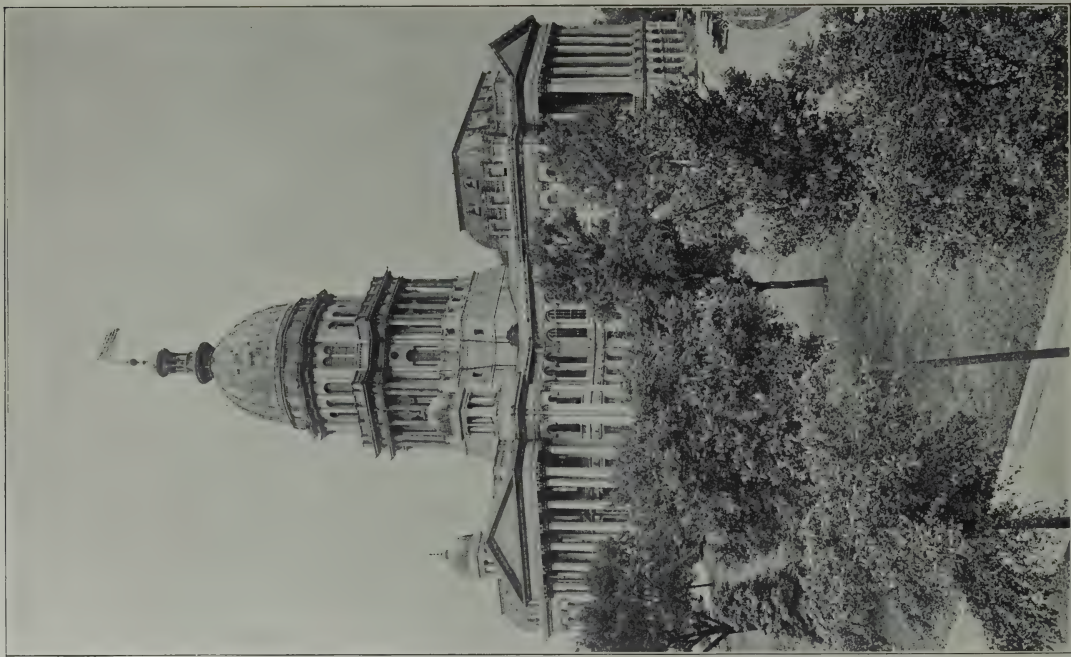
The Present Capitol.

On February 25, 1867, the General Assembly passed an Act authorizing the building of a new State House. The Act also authorized the Governor to convey to Sangamon County and the City of Springfield the old Capitol building and grounds. This building is now the Sangamon County Court House and stands in the center of the Public Square of Springfield. In return the State received \$200,000 and the site for the new Capitol. The Act limited the cost of the new building to \$3,000,000. This amount later was found inadequate. The constitution of 1870 placed a limit of an extra half million dollars to be added to the original sum. The people in 1884 voted to appropriate an additional amount to complete the building, so that when it was completely finished in 1885 the cost was about \$4,500,000.

A prize of \$3,000 was offered for the best design and was won by John C. Cochrane of Chicago. Ground was broken for the new building March 11, 1868. The corner-stone was laid October 5th of the same year. The accepted plan was in the form of a Latin Cross, 379 feet north and south by 268 feet east and west, surmounted with a dome 364 feet high, resting on a foundation ninety-two and one-half feet in diameter, the walls of which are twenty-five feet below grade line and seventeen feet thick from grade to floor of the first story. The foundations for the outer walls are from eleven to sixteen feet in thickness below grade line and nine feet thick to the floor of the first story. The tip of the flag-staff is +05 feet from the grade line. The height of the dome exclusive of the flag-staff is seventy-four feet higher than the dome of the National Capitol at Washington.

The foundation is of granular magnesian limestone from the Sonora quarries of Hancock County. Niagara limestone is used in the outerwalls above the grade line. The eastern and northern porticos contain huge pillars of polished Fox Island granite with Corinthian capitals that support Corinthian gables. Around the base of the dome, the walls of which recede in graduated stories or set-backs, provision is made for the transition from the square to the circular shape, by an arrangement on each of the four sides, of eight columns that support a balcony almost two hundred feet above the ground; while just above and completely encircling the dome are twenty round arched windows in alternating groups of two and three openings, the groups separated by columns.

Within the building, marbles are extensively used and after almost fifty years of service are practically unimpaired. In the floors and in the wainscoting and panelling are seen vari-colored domestic and imported marbles, including



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The Present Capitol, 1925, Springfield

Verde Antique, Glen Falls, Tennessee, Concord, Vermont, Carthage Imperial Gray, Georgia Pink, Libson, White Italian, Alps Green and other varieties. The field of the floors are gray marble. There are embellishments of reddish marble and a border of purple and sage green. The rotunda from the second floor is formed of a succession of marble, granite and bronze to a height where a huge frieze forty feet high completely encircles the dome. Above is a succession of highly decorated mouldings that extend upward some twenty feet, above which, in turn are twenty-four columns sixty feet high and four feet in diameter apparently of Siena marble. In reality they are synthetic with capitals and vases in imitation of antique bronze.

The upper dome is decorated and panelled with relief ornaments all of which are treated in atmospheric colors to give distance to a structure already reaching to a height of over two hundred feet. Blue and gold are predominating colors. There is a circle in the very top of the dome about fourteen feet in diameter finished with stained glass on which the principal design of ornamentation is the coat-of-arms of the State of Illinois.

The main feature of the first floor is the grand stairway in the west corridor, composed solidly of marble with a framework of iron. At the stair head is a large painting twenty by forty feet, representing George Rogers Clark and his great treaty with the Indians at Kaskaskia.

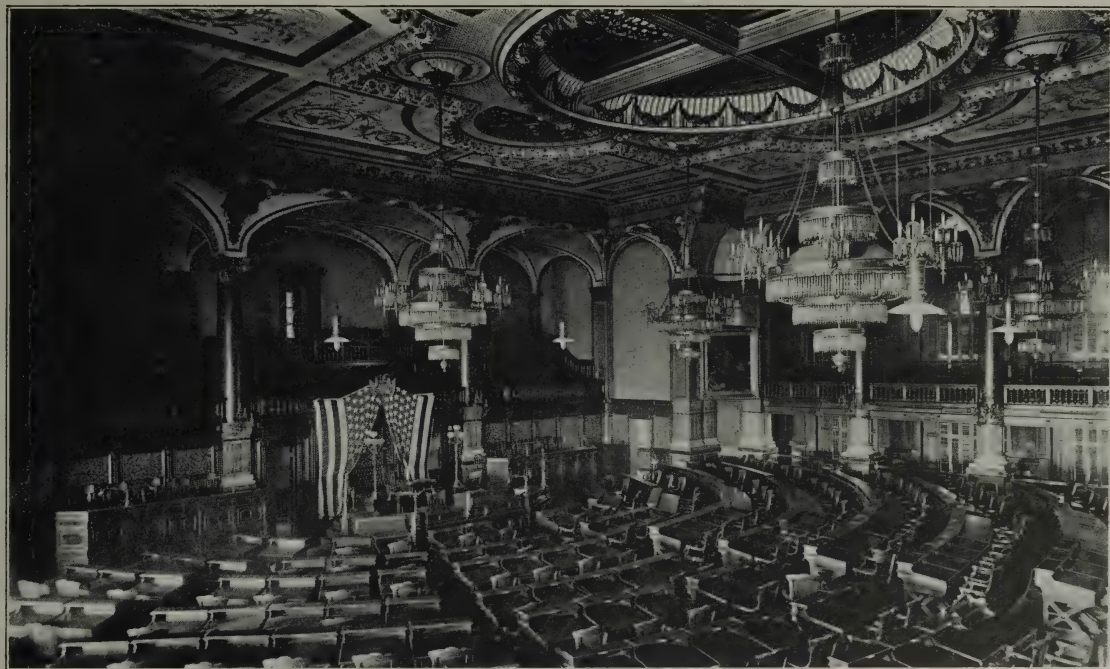
The corridors of the second floor with three foot high wainscoting and marble floor have a series of marble shafts supporting the ceiling. The other wings are decorated in French Renaissance fresco design in keeping with the rest of the building.

The murals throughout are plentiful. They depict mythological characters, as well as noted scenes, events and personages of Illinois history.

On the first floor are the offices of the different departments. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Auditor of Public Accounts are located on the second floor. The General Assembly occupies the third floor, the Senate Chamber being in the north and the House of Representatives in the south wing. The west wing is used as a reception room for the members of the General Assembly and is elaborately furnished with leather upholstered chairs and lounges. The ceiling and walls are decorated in keeping with the rest of the building. The fourth and fifth floors are used by various bureaus and departments.



The Senate Chamber



House of Representatives



Marble Stairway to Second Floor



Marble Stairway to Third Floor



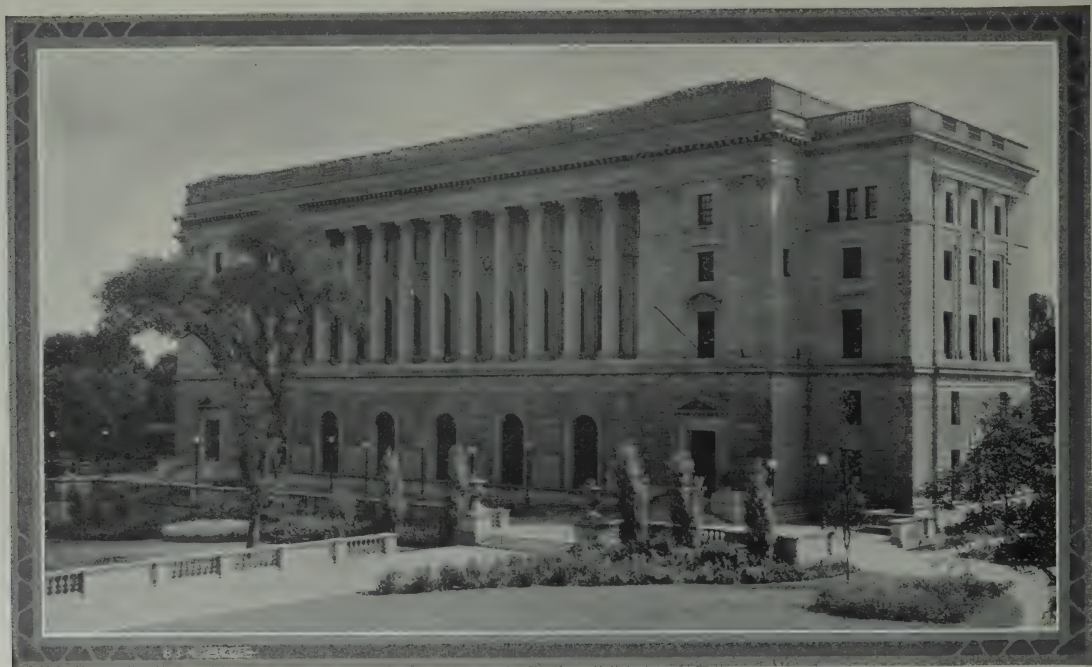
Executive Mansion

Executive Mansion.

This comfortable and homelike residence of Illinois governors was built in 1865 of brick and stone. On the first floor is the state dining room, library, receiving and living rooms. A handsome staircase leads from the large hall to the living rooms on the second floor.

The mansion stands on a knoll facing the north and is approached by drives leading into the grounds from Fifth Street on the east and Fourth Street on the west. The grounds comprising several acres constitute one of the most beautiful and stately residence sites in Springfield. Artistic flower plots, shrubbery and the natural grouping of trees emphasize its beauty.

Since Governor Bissell and his family took up their abode in the mansion in 1857 the historic home has received presidents of the United States, envoys from foreign countries and political and social personages of prominence from every corner of the world.



The New Centennial Memorial Building

The Centennial Building.

The Centennial Building was built as a memorial to the one hundred years of statehood of the State of Illinois. The building stands south and east of the Capitol; beautiful in design, stately and imposing in appearance. It graces and lends dignity to the Capitol group. The original plan was a building to be devoted entirely to education. On the first floor Memorial Hall, magnificent in its appointments, greets the visitor as he first enters. Glass cases are placed on each side of the room containing the battle flags of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War, under which Illinois' sons fought for their country. Here is located a very valuable collection of war relics.

On the third floor are located the State Library, the Historical Library and Lincoln's Memorial room, in which are many rare and valuable relics connected with the life of the great Emancipator. The Superintendent of Public Instruction occupies the rooms at the east end of the building, also the fourth floor. On the fifth floor is located the State Museum of Natural History.

The Fiftieth General Assembly in 1917 passed an Act with an appropriation for the new building which it was estimated would cost about \$800,000. The World War came on and mounting costs and elaboration of plans increased the cost so that when it was completed in 1923 about two million dollars had been expended. The corner-stone was laid October 5, 1918, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois and the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the present Capitol.



Illinois Supreme Court Building
[40]

Illinois Supreme Court Building.

The Illinois Supreme Court Building sometimes called the "Palace of Justice," is an artistic structure rich in beauty of an impressive sort, built of stone, and conveys something of the sense of austerity and quiet force one associates with the stern pronouncement of the law's finalities.

It stands east of the Capitol on a terraced area and houses the legal department of the State. On the first floor are the offices of the Attorney General and the officials of the Courts; on the second floor is the Supreme Court Chamber, beautifully finished in marble and Circassian walnut. The Appellate Court Chamber is finished in mahogany. The Law Library is finished in silver oak. Conference rooms adjoin both Court Chambers. On the third floor are the living rooms of the Justices of the Supreme Court.



State Arsenal, Springfield
[42]

The Illinois State Arsenal.

The Illinois State Arsenal, north and east of the Capitol, three hundred feet long and over one hundred feet wide, covering nearly a half block, suggests an old time fortress. The style of architecture is of the middle ages. The long walls are broken with circular and square projections and finished with battlements and embrasures. The walls are rock faced limestone.

In the interior a large assembly hall two hundred and twenty feet long and one hundred and thirty-six feet wide with a gallery on three sides first attracts the eye as one enters the building. The seating capacity is ten thousand. Many political conventions have been held here as well as social fetes and other public meetings. In the front are the offices and on the west side is a two hundred feet rifle range. On the second floor, the company rooms, officers' quarters, etc., are located.

On May 11, 1901, the General Assembly appropriated \$150,000 for its construction. The site, valued at \$42,000, was donated by the city of Springfield and on June 4, 1903, President Roosevelt made a special trip to Springfield to dedicate the new arsenal.



Illinois' First Arsenal, Erected in 1855

Governors of Illinois



Nathaniel Bond

Shadrach Bond.

Governor of Illinois, 1818-1822.

PIERRE MENARD, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of Illinois, was born at Fredericktown, Frederick County, Maryland, November 24, 1773. He came to Illinois in 1794 and for a time resided with his uncle, Shadrach Bond, Sr., a veteran of the Revolutionary War, in what is now Monroe County, but was then a part of St. Clair County. Later he engaged in farming at New Design.

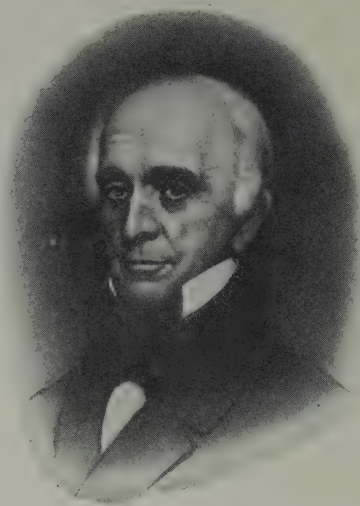
On November 27, 1810, he was married at Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Achsah Bond, a distant relative.

In May, 1805, Mr. Bond was elected to fill a vacancy in the Indiana territorial assembly. Illinois was then embraced in Indiana territory, but the two states were separated in 1809, and Mr. Bond took an active part in this legislation.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he enlisted as a private and by gallant service, rose to the rank of colonel. The same year, he was elected to Congress as the first territorial delegate from Illinois, and he left the army to enter Congress, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses, from December 3, 1812, to October 3, 1814. He was appointed receiver of public money for the territory of Illinois in 1814 and removed to Kaskaskia to take charge of this office.

When Illinois was admitted to the Federal Union as a State, Shadrach Bond was elected its first Governor. He was inaugurated at Kaskaskia, October 6, 1818.

Governor Bond died at his residence near Kaskaskia, April 12, 1832. He is buried at Chester, Illinois, where the State has erected a modest monument.



Edward Coles.

[48]

Edward Coles, 1822-1826.

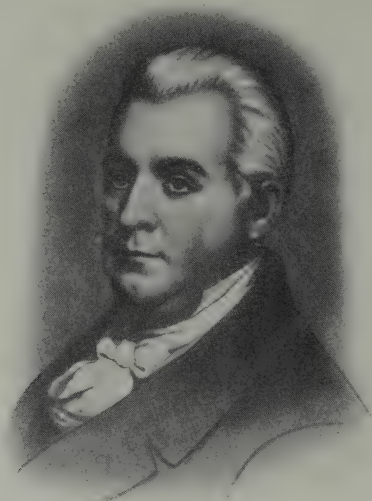
ADOLPHUS F. HUBBARD, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Edward Coles was born December 15, 1786, in Albemarle County, Virginia. He was educated at Hampton Sidney College and William and Mary College.

He was the private secretary of President James Madison, from 1810 to 1816, who in 1816 sent him to Russia as a special messenger on an important diplomatic mission. In 1815, Mr. Coles made a visit to Illinois, and another in 1818. He left his Virginia home April 1, 1819, having been appointed Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Illinois. He brought with him a number of slaves whom he had inherited, and came to Edwardsville, Madison County. When on the way to Illinois he set his slaves free when he reached free territory. This act caused him endless embarrassment and annoyance during his subsequent life in Illinois. In this important office he made many acquaintances, and friends. He was elected Governor of the State in 1822.

During his term of office occurred the great struggle to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois and make it a slave State. This was one of the most momentous contests in the history of the State. The election to decide the question as to whether or not a convention should be held for the purpose of amending the Constitution in order to legalize slavery in Illinois was held August 6, 1824. The vote was against the holding of the convention, and to Governor Coles is due in a large measure the success of the Anti-Slavery party, and the credit for keeping Illinois a free State. During the term of office of Governor Coles a State House was built at Vandalia, the new Capital. Governor Coles wrote a history of the Ordinance of 1787, which was published during his term of office.

In 1833 he removed to Philadelphia. On November 28, 1833, he married Miss Sally Logan Roberts of Philadelphia. He died in that city July 7, 1868.



Norman Edwards

Ninian Edwards, 1826–1830.

WILLIAM KINNEY, Lieutenant Governor.

Ninian Edwards, Territorial Governor, 1809–1818, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, March 17, 1775. He was educated by private tutors and at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was sent by his father in 1794 to purchase and improve lands in the new state of Kentucky.

In the years 1796–98, he represented Nelson County in the Kentucky legislature; licensed to practice law in 1798; in 1802, appointed Major in the Kentucky Militia; 1803, Circuit Court Judge. In 1804 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1808 elected Chief Justice of Kentucky. It was while serving in the last named office that he was appointed by President Madison, Governor of the New Territory of Illinois, April 24, 1809, and held the office until the admission of the State in 1818.

When the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois convened at Kaskaskia, Governor Edwards was elected to the United States Senate for the short term of two years. Two years later he was elected for the full term of six years. He resigned his seat in the United States Senate in 1824, to accept an appointment by President Monroe as United States Minister to Mexico. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State of Illinois. His method of campaigning differed from that of the usual pioneer candidate. He traveled over the State attended by his colored servant, and the people whom it was supposed would be driven away by his aristocratic appearance were really attracted to him and deemed it an honor to support "such an elegant gentleman."

Edwards County, and Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison County, were named in his honor.

Governor Edwards died of cholera, at Belleville, July 20, 1833.

Governor Edwards was married in 1803, in Kentucky, to Miss Elvira Lane.



John Reynolds

John Reynolds, 1830-1834.

ZADOC CASEY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM L. D. EWING, *Lieutenant Governor.*

John Reynolds was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1788. His parents removed to Tennessee near the present city of Knoxville, and from there to Illinois in 1800. The boy, John, lived with his parents in Southern Illinois, until 1809, and then for two years attended college near Knoxville, Tennessee. During the War of 1812 he was a member of a company of Rangers that took part in campaigns against the Indians. This service gave him the nick-name of "The Old Ranger."

In 1814 he opened a law office at Cahokia. On August 22, 1815, John Reynolds was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Regiment. He was Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, October 8, 1818, to January 19, 1825, serving as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1822 to 1825. He represented St. Clair County in the Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies, 1826 to 1830. He was Governor of Illinois December 6, 1830, to November 17, 1834. Member of Congress, 1834-1837; also served in Congress 1839-43. He was again elected a Representative from St. Clair County in the General Assembly, serving from 1846 to 1848, served again as Representative from 1852 to '54, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives. He married in 1817, Mrs. Catherine Dubuque Manegle, a daughter of Julian Dubuque. His second marriage occurred in May, 1836, to Miss Sarah Wilson at Georgetown, D. C.

Governor Reynolds died at Belleville, Illinois, May 8, 1865.



Wm. Lee D. Ewing

William L. D. Ewing, 1834.

William Lee Davidson Ewing (1834, 15 days) was born in Paris, Kentucky, August 31, 1795. Came to Illinois about the time it became a State. He was United States Receiver of Public Money at Vandalia in 1823. Was a general of Militia in the Black Hawk War. He was a member of the General Assembly and Speaker of the House during the term of the Seventh General Assembly, December 6, 1830, to December 3, 1832. William L. D. Ewing has the distinction of holding the office of Governor of Illinois for a shorter time than any other Governor of the State. Mr. Ewing was a member of the Illinois State Senate in 1833 and 1834. Lieutenant Governor Zadoc Casey resigned in 1833 to take a seat in Congress, and Mr. Ewing was elected President of the Senate. When Governor Reynolds resigned on November 17, 1834, by virtue of the office which he then held, Mr. Ewing became the Governor of the State and held the office until the inauguration of Governor Duncan on December 3, 1834. He was elected United States Senator on December 29, 1835, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elias Kent Kane. Failing of re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the Illinois House of Representatives from his own district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House of Representatives but, before the close of the session, March, 1843, he was appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While serving as Auditor, Mr. Ewing died at Springfield, March 25, 1846.



Joseph Duncan

Joseph Duncan, 1834-1838.

ALEXANDER M. JENKINS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois, 1834-1838, was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 22, 1794. Emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois Militia in 1823, and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower House of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat, and was elected Governor of Illinois the same year. He was much interested in the cause of education and was the author of the first free school law of Illinois, adopted in 1825. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met his first political defeat.

The removal of the State Capital to Springfield occurred during his administration and much of the legislation for the famous internal improvement scheme was passed during his term as Governor.

Governor Duncan was married in Washington, D. C., on May 13, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell Smith of New York City, whose acquaintance he made when both were guests at a dinner given to a few friends by President John Quincy Adams. He died in Jacksonville, Illinois, January 15, 1844.

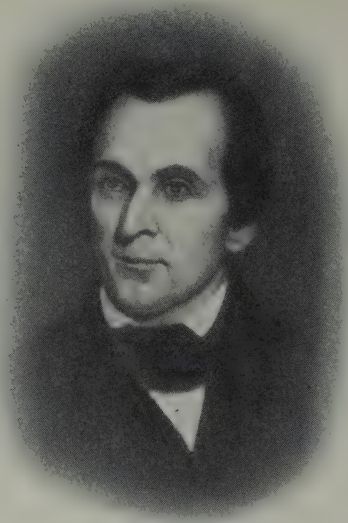


Thos. Carlyle

Thomas Carlin, 1838-1842.

STILLSON H. ANDERSON, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Thomas Carlin was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, July 18, 1789. In 1793 he moved with his parents to Shelby County, Kentucky. In 1803 the family emigrated to St. Louis County, Missouri, where the father died, leaving a widow and seven children. Thomas being the oldest, his educational advantages were meagre, but he was a student and by earnest effort acquired a fair education. In 1812, he removed to Illinois; June 3, 1812, he enlisted in the United States Army as a private; in the campaign to Lake Peoria under Governor Edwards. In 1813, he served under General Howard in the district between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. In 1818 he removed to Green County. Carrollton, the county seat, was laid out on his land. Carlinville, the county seat of Macoupin County, was named in his honor. From 1824-1832 he was a State Senator. In 1832 he was a Captain of Spies during the Black Hawk War; 1834-38 was Register of land office at Quincy. He was elected Governor of Illinois in 1838 and served in that high office from December 7, 1838, to December 8, 1842. From 1849-51 he was a Representative from Greene County in the General Assembly of the State. The Supreme Court of the State was reorganized during his administration. Thomas Carlin was married at Edwardsville Junction in 1814 to Miss Rebecca Huitt. He died at Carrollton, Illinois, February 14, 1852. The State of Illinois has erected a monument to his memory at Carrollton.



Thomas Ford.

Thomas Ford, 1842-1846.

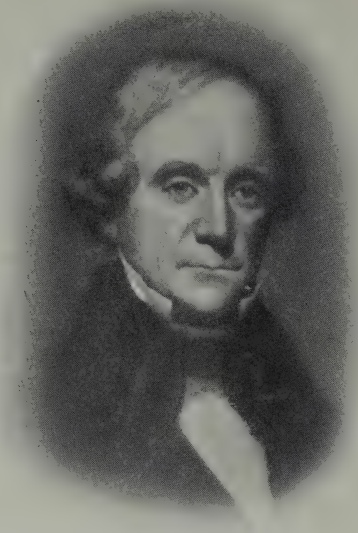
JOHN MOORE, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Thomas Ford was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1800. He accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Illinois. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he was enabled to attend Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and he also obtained a professional education. He studied law in the office of Daniel P. Cook, and became a successful lawyer. Early in life he entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena Circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination for Governor. It was during his administration, that the Mormon agitation in Illinois occurred, and also the beginning of the Mexican War. Governor Ford was the author of a valuable history of Illinois, 1818-1847, published in 1854, after his death.

Ford County, established February 17, 1859, was named in his honor.

Governor Ford was married at Edwardsville, Illinois, June 12, 1828, to Miss Frances Hambaugh. His death occurred at Peoria, Illinois, November 3, 1850.

The State of Illinois has erected a monument to his memory in Springdale Cemetery, Peoria, Illinois.



Aug. C. French

Augustus C. French, 1846-1853.

JOSEPH B. WELLS, *Lieutenant Governor.*

WILLIAM McMURTRY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Augustus C. French was born at Hill, Merrimack County, N. H., August 2, 1808. He attended Dartmouth College for a time but did not graduate. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar. He emigrated to Albion, Illinois, and in 1832 he removed to Paris, Illinois, where he built up a good law practice. He was a representative in the General Assembly of the State, 1836-40. In 1832 he was appointed receiver of public money at Palestine. In 1844 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1846 he was elected Governor of Illinois and served from December 9, 1846, to January 10, 1853. He was appointed bank commissioner by Governor Matteson in 1858. He was a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, but was defeated. He became professor of law in McKendree College, Lebanon, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Governor French was re-elected under the Constitution of 1848, and was the first Governor of Illinois to be re-elected.

Governor French married Miss Lucy M. Southworth about 1842.

The Mexican War had begun in the administration of Governor Ford, but French was Governor during most of the period of the War. During the administration of Governor French the new Constitution was framed which was ratified by the people in 1848.

Governor French died at Lebanon, Illinois, September 4, 1864.



A. A. Mattison

[64]

Joel Aldrich Matteson, 1853-1857.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Joel Aldrich Matteson was born at Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808. In early life he was employed in a store in Prescott, Ontario, and later taught school and engaged in business in Brownsville, N. Y. In 1831 he went South and began work as foreman on the first railroad in South Carolina. In 1834 he removed to Illinois where he became a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. From 1842-53 he was a State Senator. In 1855 he was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. He traveled extensively in Europe after retiring from office. He resided in later life in Chicago, and he was lessee and president of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

The Bloomington Convention of 1856, Kansas-Nebraska agitation, and the reduction of the State debt, were some of the important events which occurred during his administration.

Governor Matteson was married at Watertown, N. Y., October 7, 1832, to Miss Mary Fish. His death occurred in Chicago, January 31, 1873.



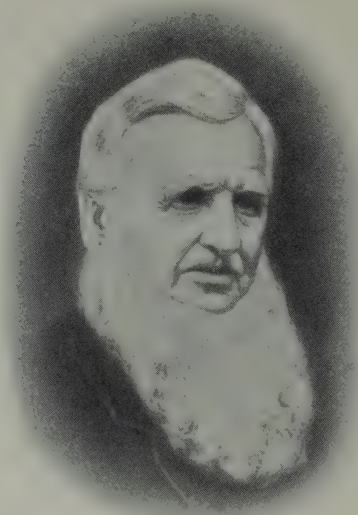
Wm A. Bissell

William H. Bissell, 1857-1860.

JOHN WOOD, Lieutenant Governor.

William H. Bissell, the first Republican Governor of the State of Illinois, was born near Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., April 25, 1811. He received a fair education, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1835. He then removed to Monroe County, Illinois, where he practiced his profession as a physician. In 1840-42 he was a representative in the General Assembly. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practiced at Belleville. In 1844 was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Clair County. From June 20, 1846, to June 18, 1847, he served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the War with Mexico and served with distinction, especially at Buena Vista. From 1848-53 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress and was a conspicuous and valuable member. He was challenged by Jefferson Davis to fight a duel on account of the fact that Mr. Bissell in a speech in Congress resented the attitude of Southern members who claimed for Southern troops the entire credit for the successes of the Mexican War. The duel was prevented by the intervention of President Taylor, the father-in-law of Jefferson Davis. On May 29, 1856, Mr. Bissell was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the coalition of the Whig party with the Anti-Nebraska Democrats. This was the first Republican State Convention in Illinois. He was elected and was inaugurated January 12, 1857, and continued in office until his death, March 18, 1860. Governor Bissell is the only governor who died in office. He is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, where the State has erected a monument to his memory.

Governor Bissell was married in 1839 to Miss Emily James. His second wife was Elizabeth Kane, the daughter of Elias Kent Kane.



John Morda

John Wood, 1860-1861.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL, *Lieutenant Governor.*

John Wood, Lieutenant Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., December 20, 1798, his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the Army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County and building the first log cabin on the present site of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies of Illinois, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1856 on the ticket with Governor Bissell and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. In February, 1861, he was appointed one of the five commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting Civil War.

The following May he was appointed Quartermaster General for the State by Governor Yates and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and was mustered out of service the following September.

Governor Wood was married at Quincy, Illinois, January 25, 1826, to Miss Ann M. Streeter. His second marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Holmes occurred June 6, 1865.

He died at Quincy, Illinois, June 11, 1880.

The citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory which was dedicated July 4, 1883.



Rich. Yates

Richard Yates, 1861-1865.

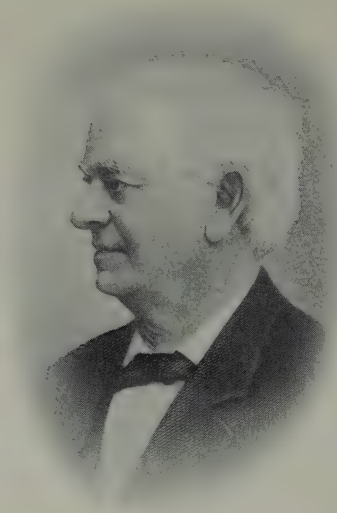
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Richard Yates, Civil War Governor of Illinois, was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, January 18, 1815. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin at Jacksonville, which thereafter was his home. On July 11, 1839, he was married to Miss Catherine Geers of Jacksonville.

In 1842 he was elected Representative in the Illinois General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was candidate for Congress from the Seventh Illinois District and elected over Major Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early and earnest supporter of the movement for the organization of a new political party to resist the further extension of slavery. He was a member of the Bloomington Convention of 1856 and was one of the vice-presidents of that body.

In 1860 he was elected Governor of Illinois on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National Administration in the measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly in St. Louis, November 27, 1873.

He is buried in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill.



R. J. Oglesby

***Richard J. Oglesby, 1865–1869; January 13, 1873–January 23, 1873;
1885–1889.***

WILLIAM BROSS, *Lieutenant Governor*, 1865–1869.

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, *Lieutenant Governor*, January, 1873.

JOHN C. SMITH, *Lieutenant Governor*, 1885–1889.

Richard J. Oglesby was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824. He was left an orphan at the age of eight years; in 1836 he accompanied his uncle to Decatur, Illinois, where until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope making. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's Regiment) and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1849 he graduated from the Louisville Law School. In 1859, Richard J. Oglesby married Miss Anna E. White of Decatur. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 he resigned his seat to become the colonel of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry, notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth, he rose to the rank of Major-General. He was severely wounded in the battle of Corinth. He resigned his commission in the Army on account of disability in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor of the State. In 1872, he was again elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, in January, 1873, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time, being the only man in the history of the State who so far has thus been honored.

After the expiration of his last term as Governor he retired to his home at Elkhart, Logan County, where he devoted his attention to his private affairs and in the enjoyment of his family and friends.

Governor Oglesby was married to Mrs. Emma Gillette Keays, at Elkhart, Illinois, November 18, 1873.

He died at his home in Elkhart, April 24, 1899, and is buried in the cemetery at that place.

Important events which occurred during the first administration of Governor Oglesby were the close of the Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.



John H. Patten

[71]

John M. Palmer, 1869-1873.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

John McAuley Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott County, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. He came with his parents to Madison County, Illinois, in 1831. He entered Shurtleff College in 1835. He was admitted to the Bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County. Mr. Palmer was married December 20, 1842, to Miss Malinda A. Neely, at Carlinville, Illinois. Mr. Palmer was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected to the State Senate in 1852 to fill a vacancy and was re-elected in 1854. He was Chairman of the Convention held in Bloomington, May 29, 1856, the first Republican State Convention in Illinois. Mr. Palmer was a delegate from Illinois to the Peace Convention which met in Baltimore, February 4, 1861. On the 15th of May, 1861, Mr. Palmer took command as Colonel of the 14th Illinois Volunteer Regiment. He was promoted to Brigadier General, December 21, 1861. He was appointed Major General November 29, 1863. Placed in command of the 14th Army Corps, succeeding General George H. Thomas. General Palmer was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, Commander of the Military Department of Kentucky, February 18, 1865, and served until April 1, 1866, but remained in the service of the United States until September 1, 1866.

In 1868, General Palmer was elected Governor of Illinois. During his administration the present Constitution of the State was framed.

In 1888, Governor Palmer was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party. In 1891 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1896 he was nominated by the National Democratic or Sound Money Democratic party for President of the United States.

On April 4, 1888, General Palmer married Mrs. Hannah Lamb Kimball of Springfield.

General Palmer edited a history of the Bench and Bar of Illinois, and late in his life he wrote his personal reminiscences which were published under the title of Personal Recollections of John M. Palmer, The Story of an Earnest Life.

General Palmer died at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900. He is buried at Carlinville.



John L. Bevinilgt

John Lowrie Beveridge, 1873-1877.

JOHN EARLY, *President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor.*

ARCHIBALD A. GLENN, *President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor.*

John Lowrie Beveridge succeeded to the office of Governor by the resignation of Richard J. Oglesby, January, 1873.

John L. Beveridge was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, July 6, 1824. He came to Illinois in 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching, meanwhile studying law. Having been admitted to the bar in Tennessee, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and later, Major. Two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier General. After the war he held the office of sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-Large to succeed General John A. Logan, who had been elected to the United States Senate. Colonel Beveridge resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant Governor and a few weeks later succeeded to the Governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, serving until after the first election of Grover Cleveland.

John Lowrie Beveridge was married in 1848 to Miss Helen Judson. His death occurred in Hollywood, now a part of Los Angeles, California, May 3, 1910.

He is buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.



McCallum

Shelby Moore Cullom, 1877-1883.

ANDREW SHUMAN, *Lieutenant Governor.*

JOHN M. HAMILTON, *Lieutenant Governor.*

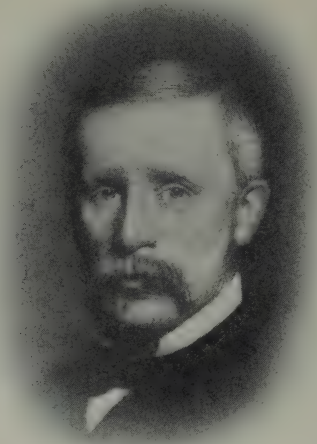
Shelby Moore Cullom was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, November 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature, and attained prominence.

He attended Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, teaching school a part of the time to earn the money to continue his studies. He went to Springfield in 1853 to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards, being admitted to the bar two years afterwards. He was almost immediately elected City Attorney of Springfield and in 1856 was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly from Sangamon County. He was again elected in 1860. In 1861 he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Congress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart. He was re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over Benjamin S. Edwards. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872, and in 1874. He was elected Speaker in 1873, and 1875. In 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and in 1883 he was elected to the United States Senate and served as Senator continuously until 1913.

After his term in the Senate expired he was appointed Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Building Commission. Senator Cullom was married in December, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher; his second marriage to Miss Julia Fisher occurred May 5, 1863. Governor Cullom wrote his personal recollections which were published in book form in 1911, under the title of "Fifty Years of Public Service."

Governor Cullom died in Washington, January 28, 1914.

He is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.



John M. Fawcett

John Marshall Hamilton, 1883-1885.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, *President of the Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor.*

John Marshall Hamilton was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847. When seven years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Illinois) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and was a successful practitioner.

In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Governor Shelby M. Cullom. On February 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator.

In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected Ex-Governor and Senator, Richard J. Oglesby to head the State ticket.

Governor Hamilton married in 1871, Miss Helen Williams. His death occurred in Chicago, September 23, 1905. He is buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.



Joseph W. Zifer

Joseph W. Fifer, 1889-1893.

LYMAN B. RAY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Joseph W. Fifer was born at Staunton, Virginia, October 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father to McLean County, Illinois, and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Mississippi. In 1863, on the healing of the wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured his diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected corporation counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through election until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892 was defeated for re-election by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the National ticket and the other candidates on the State ticket.

Governor Fifer was married to Miss Gertrude Lewis, June 15, 1870.

He resides with his family at Bloomington.



John S. Atzfeld

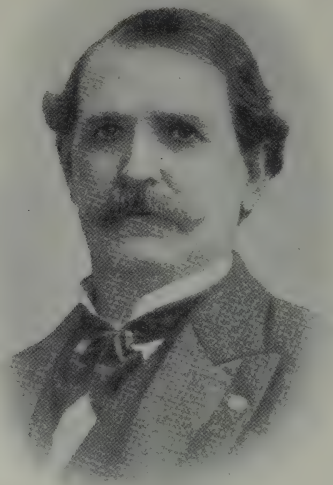
John Peter Altgeld, 1893-1897.

JOSEPH B. GILL, *Lieutenant Governor.*

John Peter Altgeld was born in Felters near Cologne, Germany, December 30, 1847, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Missouri, and from 1874 to '78 he was prosecuting attorney for Andrew County in that state.

In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional District, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State Convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

Governor Altgeld was married in Chicago in 1877 to Miss Emma Ford. His death occurred in Joliet, Illinois, March 12, 1902. He is buried in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. The State erected a monument to Governor Altgeld in Lincoln Park, Chicago, 1915.



Wm. L. L. L.

1861

John R. Tanner, 1897-1901.

WILLIAM A. NORTHCOTT, *Lieutenant Governor.*

John Riley Tanner was born in Warrick County, Indiana, April 4, 1844, and was brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools; in 1863 at the age of 19, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, his father dying in prison at Columbus, Mississippi, one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tennessee, and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. On December 25, 1866, Mr. Tanner married Miss Lauretta Ingraham, daughter of Barton Ingraham, of Clay County, Illinois.

Returning from the war Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as a partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-1876) and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886 he was elected State Treasurer; in 1891 was appointed by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and in 1892 received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in that office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-1884) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, in 1894, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee and conducted the campaign. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor and was elected over John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent.

Governor Tanner was married December 30, 1896, to Miss Cora Edith English. He died May 23, 1901, at Springfield, Illinois. He is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.



Rich^d Yates

Richard Yates, 1901-1905.

WILLIAM A. NORTHCOTT, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Richard Yates was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 12, 1860, the son of Richard and Catherine Geers Yates. Richard Yates, the elder, was elected Governor in November, 1860, and his son Richard was born December 12, between the time of the election and the inauguration, which was in January, 1861. Richard Yates, Jr., after receiving his elementary education in the public schools of his native city at thirteen years of age, entered Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College, and three years later (1876) was admitted to the College proper, from which he graduated as class orator in 1880.

He then took a course in the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduated therefrom in 1884, and was immediately admitted to the bar in both Michigan and Illinois and soon thereafter to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. For four years (1885-89) he served as City Attorney for the city of Jacksonville; in 1892 was the nominee on the Republican ticket for Congress for the State-at-large, but was defeated, though receiving a larger vote in the State than President Harrison; in 1894 was elected Judge of Morgan County, but resigned in 1897 to accept the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District, continuing in this position until after his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket at Peoria on May 9, 1900, just forty years to a day after the same honor had been conferred upon his father at Decatur in May, 1860. In 1904 he was a candidate for re-nomination before the convention which met at Springfield in May of that year. After a prolonged contest in the convention, Governor Yates withdrew and Charles S. Deneen was nominated. On his retirement from the governorship in January, 1904, Governor Yates took up his residence in Springfield.

Richard Yates was appointed by Governor Dunne a member of the Board of Public Utilities.

He was married to Miss Helen Wadsworth in Jacksonville, October 28, 1888.



J. J. A. A. A.

Charles Samuel Deneen, 1905-1913.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, *Lieutenant Governor.*

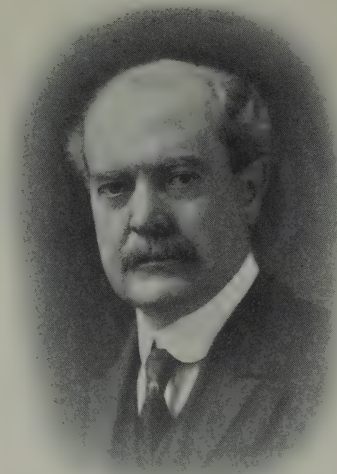
JOHN G. OGLESBY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Charles S. Deneen was born in Edwardsville, Illinois, May 4, 1863. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of Illinois. Governor Deneen received his early education in the public schools of Lebanon and graduated from McKendree College in 1882. He taught school in Jasper and Madison Counties during which time he studied law. In 1885 he went to Chicago and completed his legal studies in the Union College of Law. He taught for a time in the public night schools of Chicago.

He early became interested in local politics in Chicago and he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Cook County. In conducting the duties of this office Mr. Deneen achieved a high reputation for ability and sound judgment. In 1893 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State. In 1904 he was nominated for Governor of the State by the Republican party after a prolonged contest in the State Convention, memorable in the annals of the Republican party as the "Deadlock Convention." He was elected and was inaugurated in January, 1905. He was re-elected in 1908.

During Governor Deneen's administration much important and constructive legislation was enacted, among which may be mentioned the Direct Primary Law, Municipal Courts for Chicago, the creation of a State Highway Commission and many other measures of great importance.

Mr. Deneen married Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, May 10, 1891.



E. F. Dineen

Edward Fitzsimmons Dunne, 1913-1917.

BARRATT O'HARA, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Edward F. Dunne was born at Waterville, Connecticut, October 12, 1853. He was one year old when his parents removed to Peoria, Illinois, where his father attained political and business prominence.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Peoria and at Trinity College, University of Dublin, where he reached the position of honor man in his class, but graduation was denied him by his father's financial reverses which recalled him to Peoria.

There he worked for a year in his father's mill, meanwhile reading law. In 1876 he began a systematic course in law in Chicago and two years later was admitted to the bar.

For fifteen years he devoted himself to an ardent practice of his profession. He was associated during this period with many distinguished men, among them Judge Scates and Congressman Hynes.

In 1892 he was elected to fill a vacancy on the Circuit bench of Cook County, and in 1897 was re-elected to the same office and served until 1905. In that year he was elected Mayor of Chicago, serving from 1905 to 1907.

His marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Kelly of Chicago took place August 16, 1881.

Governor Dunne was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Democratic party in 1912 and was elected in November of that year.

Among the most important measures adopted during Governor Dunne's administration were the Deep Waterway Bill and the Woman's Suffrage Law.



Frank Orren Lowden, 1917-1921.

JOHN G. OGLESBY, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Frank Orren Lowden was born in Sunrise City, Minnesota, January 26, 1861. When he was seven years old his father removed to Point Pleasant, Hardin County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm. The son worked on the farm in the summer, and attended school during the winter. At fifteen years of age he began to teach country schools and taught at Rough Woods and other places in Hardin County, Iowa.

Frank O. Lowden took a partial course at the Iowa Agricultural and Mechanical College at Ames, Iowa. At the age of twenty he entered the freshman class of the State University at Iowa City, Iowa. Although obliged to remain away from the University during the Junior year, he returned at the beginning of the Senior term and graduated as valedictorian in June, 1885. He became professor of Latin and Mathematics in Burlington High School, and taught one year. He removed to Chicago, where he obtained a position in the law office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen.

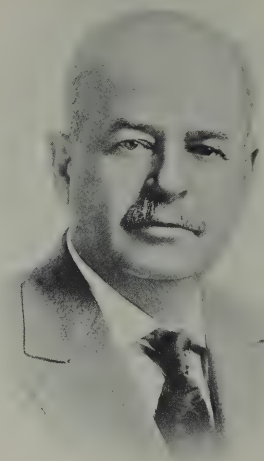
In September, 1886, he entered the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern University Law School at Chicago. He was graduated in June, 1887, and actively practiced law until 1902.

Governor Lowden was Lieutenant Colonel, First Infantry, Illinois National Guard, 1898. Becoming active in politics, he was a candidate for Governor, being one of the seven candidates in the famous deadlock convention of 1904. Colonel Lowden was elected to Congress as a successor to Robert Roberts Hitt to fill out the unexpired term in the Fifty-ninth Congress. He served two full terms and voluntarily retired.

In November, 1916, Mr. Lowden was elected Governor, and was inaugurated January 8, 1917.

Much important legislation was enacted during his administration among which was the Administrative Code, which provided for the consolidation of one hundred State Boards and Departments and the Sixty Million Dollar Hard Road Bond issue to build 4,800 miles of hard surfaced roads.

Governor Lowden was married April 29, 1896, in Chicago, to Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of George M. Pullman.



Len Small, 1921-

FRED E. STERLING, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Len Small was born on a farm near Kankakee, June 16, 1862, the son of Dr. A. L. and Calista Currier Small. He was educated in the public schools, State Normal, and business college. He was elected Supervisor of Kankakee County in 1895 and the following year Clerk of the Circuit Court. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kankakee State Hospital by Gov. John R. Tanner and for eight years was President of that Board. He served one term as State Senator, and in 1904 was elected State Treasurer, being again elected to that office in 1916. At the close of his term he returned to the State, in interest earned on State funds, the greatest amount ever returned to the State Treasury by any State Treasurer up to that time. He was appointed by President Taft as Assistant United States Treasurer, in charge of the Sub-Treasury at Chicago. Governor Small is President of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Kankakee. He was married in 1885 to Ida Moore, who died June 26, 1922. He has three children, Budd L., Leslie C., and Mrs. A. E. Inglesh.

The outstanding achievement of his administration was the building of 4,500 miles of hard surfaced roads and the adoption by the people of the 100 million dollar bond issue for 5,000 more miles of hard roads.

Len Small was elected as a Republican in 1920 and in 1924 was re-elected as Governor of Illinois.



In Spoon River Country

Chronological Outline of Illinois History.

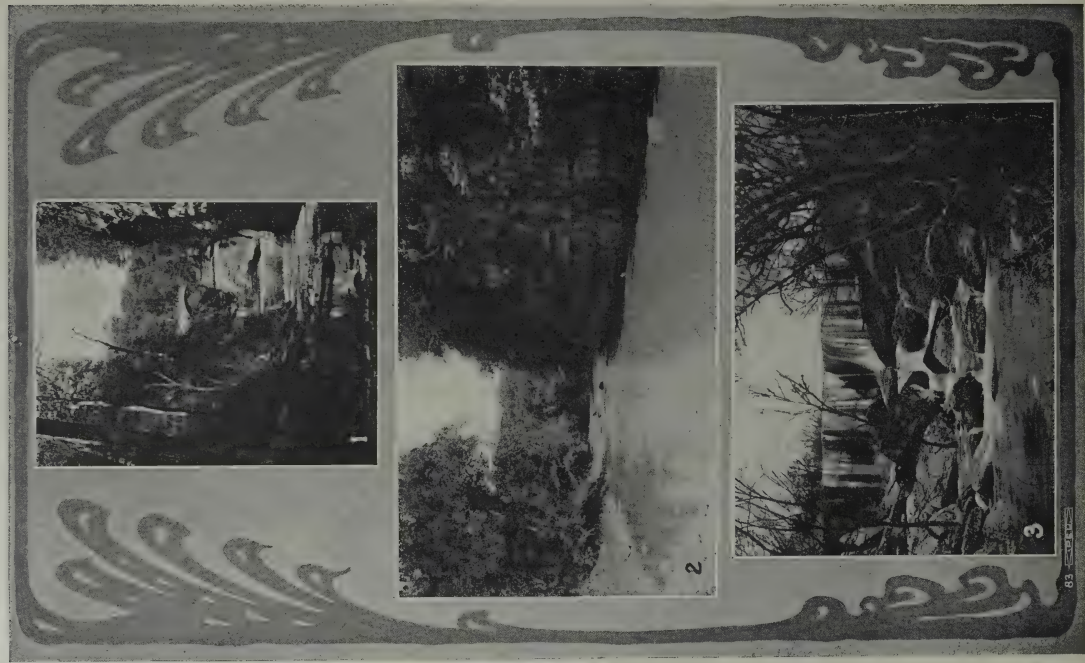
INDIAN TRIBES—Seven different Indian nations all belonging to the Algonquin family, occupied the Illinois country when it was first explored. In the southwest were the Shawnees, who came from Georgia. North of them and extending to the Great Lakes were the Miami. West of the Miami were the fierce Kickapoos, who occupied the lands along the Vermilion and Sangamon Rivers. At the headwaters of the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers were the Potawatomi. In the northwest at an early date were the Winnebagos, later driven farther north. On the Rock River were the Sacs and Foxes. In Central Illinois were the Illini, a powerful confederation composed of the Kaskaskias, Tamaraos, Cahokias, Peorias and Mitchigami.

EXPLORATION—Louis Joliet, fur trader, and Father Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, reached the Illinois Country in their exploration of the Mississippi Valley in 1673. Their explorations were followed by an expedition by Robert Cavalier Sieur de la Salle, who undertook to extend the French empire in America into the southwest and to explore the Mississippi, his expedition beginning in 1679. The following year he established Fort Creve Coeur on the Illinois. He reached the mouth of the Mississippi, naming all of the region watered by it Louisiana.

The French occupation continued until 1765. In 1682 Fort St. Louis-of-the-Rock was built by LaSalle. In 1700 Cahokia Mission was established near the present site of East St. Louis. A few months later Kaskaskia Mission was established near the present site of the city of Utica by Father Marquette and the Kaskaskia Indians were removed to the site known as Kaskaskia, which later became the principal city of the Illinois country, the territorial capital and the first State capital. In 1720 the first Fort Chartres was built.

BRITISH OCCUPATION—1765-1778.—The treaty of peace by which the Illinois country was ceded to Great Britain was signed February 10, 1763, but it was not until October 10, 1765, that Captain Stirling arrived at Fort Chartres to haul down the lilies of France and float the British flag. The Illinois country became an English colony, part of the Province of Quebec, under George III. A small English garrison was established at Fort Chartres, and later when the Mississippi washed away one side of the fort, the troops were moved to Kaskaskia, where they established Fort Gage.

A COUNTY OF VIRGINIA—1778-1787.—The legislature of Virginia in October, 1778, created the County of Illinois, which included all the territory north and west of the Ohio River. In accordance with the provisions of this



BEAUTY SPOTS IN ILLINOIS

1. Heer Park Canyon. 2. In Apple River Canyon. 3. Bailey's Falls, Starved Rock Park.

ordinance, the Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, appointed John Todd, a judge of the court in Kentucky, as County Lieutenant, or Commander-in-Chief of the newly created county.

George Rogers Clark, following an investigation made in the summer of 1777, undertook an expedition in 1778 to capture the British forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, in order to put an end to the Indian raids on settlements in Kentucky. He was supplied with seven companies of fifty men each by Virginia. The American flag was first unfurled in Illinois at Fort Massac by this company on its march to Kaskaskia.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1778, the party reached the Kaskaskia River, three miles from the town, and waited in the woods until dark, when they attacked Fort Gage and overpowered the garrison without bloodshed. This ended the British occupation of Illinois.

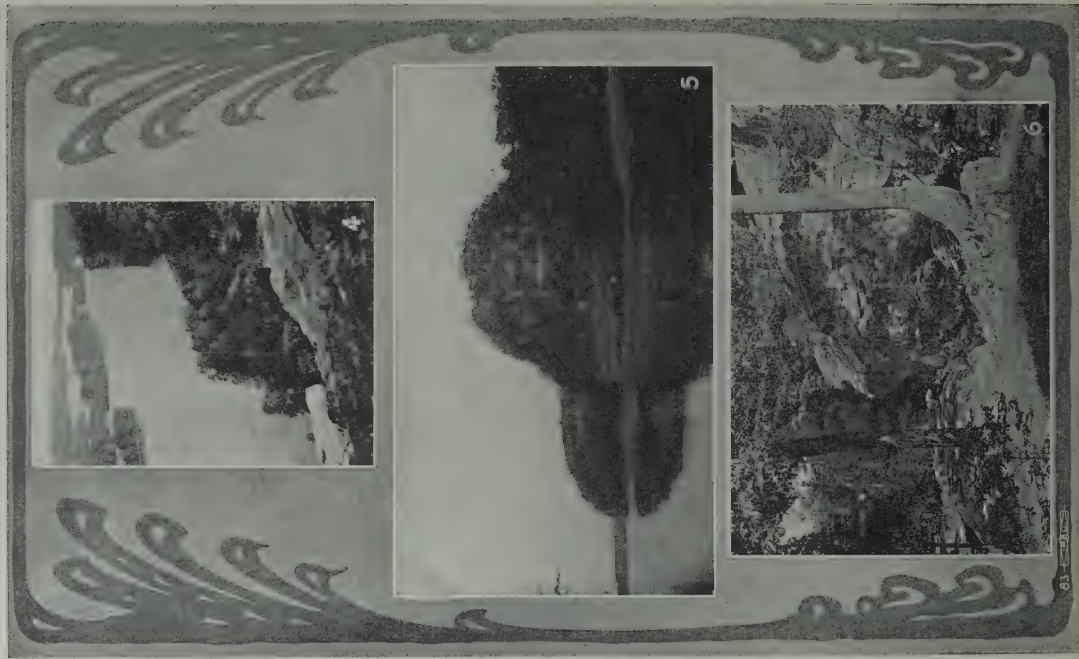
PART OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY—1787-1800.—In 1787 Illinois became a part of the Northwest Territory by the famous Ordinance of 1787. This ordinance has been called the great American charter, because it determined the destiny of the states formed from the Northwest Territory and was a powerful factor in settling the questions of slavery and state sovereignty.

Arthur St. Clair was elected Governor of the Northwest Territory by Congress on October 5, 1787, and Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Simmes were appointed judges. In the summer of 1787 the Governor and judges met at Marietta, Ohio, the seat of government, and adopted a code of laws for the territory. County divisions, except in Illinois, were marked out and civil officers appointed. This was the first grade of territorial government under the Ordinance of 1787.

In 1790 Governor St. Clair paid his first visit to Kaskaskia and St. Clair County was organized. In 1795 the first session of court was held in St. Clair County by Judge Turner. In the same year Randolph County was created. By the Treaty of Greenville part of Illinois was reserved for Indian occupancy.

In 1799 the General Assembly for the Northwest Territory was organized and Illinois sent two representatives.

PART OF INDIANA TERRITORY—1800-1809.—The territory of the northwest was found too large and unwieldy for a single government, and by Act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, it was divided. All that part of it lying west of a line beginning on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, running thence north by way of Fort Recovery to the British provinces, was considered a separate territory and called the Territory of Indiana. It included the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, except a small strip on the west side between the



BEAUTY SPOTS IN ILLINOIS

4. View of Rock River from Prospect Rock. 5. Starved Rock and the Illinois River.
6. Glen Fern, near Tunnel Hill, Johnson County.

mouths of the Kentucky and the Great Miami. The white population of this immense territory was estimated at 4,875 and there were 135 negro slaves. The aggregate number of Indians in this territory was estimated at 100,000.

Vincennes was the seat of government of Indiana Territory and the Ordinance of 1787 still applied, in a modified form. The clause requiring a population of 5,000 free white male inhabitants of the age of 21 years and upwards before a General Assembly could be organized was changed so that a legislature could be established at the will of a majority of the freeholders. The law went into effect on July 4, 1800.

During the nine years that Illinois was a part of the Indiana Territory land titles were acquired from resident Indian tribes, the territorial legislature was organized and the right of suffrage was determined.

William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana Territory during this period.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY—1809–1818.—Illinois Territory was established by Act of Congress, approved February 3, 1809. It constituted all that part of Indiana Territory lying "west of the Wabash River and a direct line drawn from said Wabash River and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada." This included the present state of Wisconsin as well as the present State of Illinois.

The population of the newly organized territory was estimated at about 9,000.

By the Act of Separation the people of Illinois were entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people under the Ordinance of 1787, which was applied to the territory. Provision was made for the organization of the second grade of territorial government whenever the Governor should be satisfied that the majority of free-holders of the territory desired it, notwithstanding there might be less than 5,000 inhabitants. At a legislative council the delegates to Congress were made elective by the people and the seat of government was fixed at Kaskaskia.

Ninian Edwards, at that time chief justice of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, was appointed governor of the newly organized Territory of Illinois on April 24, 1809.

In June following the appointment of Governor Edwards, he and the judges first met as a law making body at Kaskaskia. On May 21, 1812, Illinois was raised to the second grade of territorial government and in October of that year it elected its first territorial officers and its delegates to Congress. The first session of the territorial legislature followed.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 found Illinois taking its first steps in self-government. There was no fighting in Illinois between the British and American troops, but the war affected Illinois because of Indian attacks incited by British agents all through the Northwest. One of the posts in Illinois which suffered most was Fort Dearborn on the

Chicago River, which had been established eight years before to supply the Indians' wants and control their policies. A garrison of seventy-five men under Captain Heald was stationed at the fort. Heald was ordered by his superior, General Hull, in charge of the whole territory, to evacuate the fort. After distributing his stores to the Indians and promising more, Captain Heald and his men marched out of the fort on August 15, with a force of 500 Indians acting as escort, and headed toward Fort Wayne. The Indians treacherously attacked the troops after they left the fort and two-thirds of the men were killed. The remainder surrendered to the Indians and were distributed among them and not ransomed until a year later. The fort was plundered and burned to the ground and children of the party were killed.

Troops were at once enlisted for an expedition against the tribes who had taken part in this measure. During the remainder of the war the frontier was in a state of defense. Remote settlers were moved into villages and strongholds were rebuilt and strengthened.

In 1813 Congress passed the Pre-emption Act for Illinois, giving settlers the right of pre-emption on public lands and protecting them against speculation. Early in 1818 the legislature of the territory sent Nathaniel Pope as territorial delegate to Washington seeking admission for Illinois into the Union as a State. In ten years the population of the Illinois Territory had increased nearly 500 per cent.

ADMISSION—GOVERNOR SHADRACH BOND.—On Pope's suggestion, 3 per cent of the money secured by the sale of public lands, which other states of the Northwest Territory had been given on their admission for the building of roads and bridges, was to be used in Illinois for public schools, and the boundary line as fixed by the Ordinance of 1787 was moved farther north, giving the State frontage on Lake Michigan. The line was fixed at 42 degrees and 30 minutes. A strip of land sixty-one miles wide, from which fourteen counties have since been made, was taken from Wisconsin territory. But for this change in the boundary, Illinois would have lost Chicago, the lead mines of Galena and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The vote of these northern counties had an important influence on the attitude of Illinois during the troublous days preceding the Civil War.

On April 18 Congress adopted an act enabling the people of Illinois to frame a State Constitution and fixing the present boundary. In July following members of a Constitutional Convention were elected. The convention assembled on August 26 and adopted the first Constitution of the State. The first election of State officers was held on September 17 and the first Legislature of the State convened at Kaskaskia on October 5. The following day Shadrach Bond, the first governor of the State, and the other State officers were inaugurated.

The act formally admitting Illinois as a State of the Federal Union was adopted December 3, 1818.







